

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

VOLUME V.

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NUMBER 160

## The Copper Queen Store.

### Dressing Sacques and Kimonos

Of Eiderdown and Flannelette. There's a warmth to them; more than that, there is a cosy comfortableness about them. And yet we'll venture to say that Dressing Sacques and Kimonos are the indispensable things they are because of their handiness. EVERY woman's day has its negligee period and at such times what can take the place of a Dressing Sacque. So easily slipped on—so comfortable when on.

Plain color Eiderdown, vest front, trimmed with black satin ribbon and fastened with frogs, \$3.25.  
Persian striped Eiderdown, appliqued and trimmed with silver braid, \$3.50.  
Plain Eiderdown, Eton style, deep rolling collar, bell sleeves, silk corded edge, \$1.50.  
Some new ones put on sale yesterday are:  
Figured Eiderdown, deep collar, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon, fastened at one side with frogs, \$1.75.  
Kimonos of figured flannelette, edged with plain colored flannelette, \$1.25.

Sale of Gold Shell Rings 25c, 50c and \$1

### SILK WAISTS at \$2.50

Corded front and back. All sizes, but the range of colors is rather limited. Such colors as are here are not the so called "off shades," but the staple, most called for colors. At \$2.50 it is the lowest priced silk waist we've ever been able to offer.

Sale of Gold Shell Rings 25c, 50c and \$1

### Cut Glass for Christmas Gifts

If you haven't yet made up your mind what to give HER for Christmas, decide on a cut glass piece. There's something in glistening, sparkling cut glass that marks it as a superior gift. There's no doubt of its worth. It has a richness that seems to defy imitation.

You can choose from these:

Bowls, \$5.00 to \$25.00; celery trays \$6.00 to \$11.00; ion bon dishes \$4.00 to \$5.00; napies \$6.50 to \$11.00; pickle trays \$5.00 and \$6.00; olive dishes \$3.50 and \$4.50; demitasses and water jugs \$11.00 and \$12.00.  
Also sugars and creamers, individual butters, knife rests, salts and peppers, vases and oil cruetes.

### Hung By The Neck.

A swell Tie, made up in the latest styles, and say, boys, some of them will keep you as warm as any wore in town. And if you want to feel like nine dollars, just put on a pair of those DANDY SCARVES we just received, and you can carry a pocket full of gold bricks and never know it.

Main Street. A. P. Skinner.

## Bisbee Mercantile Co.

Telephone Number 55

GEO. B. REAY, Manager.

### Choice Family Groceries

We buy in Carload Lots and meet all Competitors. Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Hay and Grain . . . . . Ranchers' and  
Liquor Dealers . . . . . Miners' Supplies

### New England Kitchen

Open Day and Night

See us City Meats a Specialty. Meals served to families and parties.

L. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

MAIN STREET

### S. K. WILLIAMS

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

U. S. Court Commissioner, General Notary Public, Conveyancer.  
Stenographer and Typist always at hand and detentions taken at hotel or residence if desired. Charges reasonable and services prompt and satisfactory.  
Dubach Building, Bisbee, Arizona.

Money Loaned. Rents Collected on Commission. General Real Estate Business Transacted. Houses for rent. Income Property sold on commission. For Sale. Property of all kinds, loaned on commission.

### Joseph Schwartz

Ide furnished on Galvanized Iron Work  
Bisbee, Naco, Cananea and Douglas.

### The Plumber.

## Synopsis of the President's Message.

Anarchy—Vigorous plea to Congress to pass laws that will meet this great and growing danger.  
Trusts—Overcapitalization, dishonest representations and disregard of common law are condemned, and the President denounces many methods used by promoters of trusts.  
Reciprocity—He advocates the principle of reciprocal trade relations, but makes no specific recommendations. He advocates a reduction of sugar duties from Cuba; in return for the admission of commodities from the United States at lower rates of duty than now charged.  
Tariff—Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of letting the tariff rest without revision for the present.  
Foreign Relations—Our relations with other powers are stated to be friendly, and the President lays great stress on the purpose of his administration to continue them. He speaks strongly in favor of the ratification of the pending treaty with Great Britain.  
Nicaragua Canal—The President hopes to see action taken that will start work on the lines laid down by the Canal Commission.  
Ship Subsidy—The President is impressed with the desirability of building up merchant marine, but does not mention the word subsidy.  
Chinese Exclusion—The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law is advocated, and early action is urged because the act expires in May.  
Navy—Large appropriations for the navy are asked, and greater speed in expanding the navy imperative.  
Internal Improvements—Appropriations for irrigation and reclamation of desert lands are recommended. Appropriations limited to necessities are bespoken for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 3.—This was a nasty, drizzly day, but depressing weather did not prevent crowds from flocking to the capitol to hear the first state paper from President Roosevelt read. Senators and representatives gathered early. Proceedings opened sharply at noon. Major Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, appeared and presented to the chairman of the senate the message, which was immediately read. The senators listened to every word with closest attention. A somewhat similar scene was enacted in the house. Major Pruden handed a copy of the message to Speaker Henderson, and said: "A message from the President."

Seldom has a President's message been received with more favor. The keenest interest was manifested. Every member sat and listened in a manner very different from the usual perfunctory style. There was occasional applause, the liveliest being when the clerk read "The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like consuming fire." After the reading both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of McKinley.

The message was elaborate. President Roosevelt, after announcing the death of President McKinley, is particularly vigorous in denunciation of anarchistic tendencies; thinks the tariff should not be meddled with at the present time, and looks upon the prosperity of the country as a permanent condition. The President, in a measure, upholds trusts, and thinks if people understood them better they would not be so readily denounced. He feels that the government should prevent unfair usage of great corporate fortunes by publicly examining and reporting upon the condition of the big financial, industrial and commercial organizations of the country. He believes that while the rich may be growing in wealth the poor man is better off, the average American being more prosperous today than ever before in the history of the country. The President favors improving arid lands and advancing irrigation. In aiding this work the government should go slowly and only help those states that are willing to help themselves. He thinks the navy should be built up steadily; that the army should not be increased. He favors prosecuting brigandage in the Philippines; has a good word for the forthcoming St. Louis exposition. He thinks that no country in the world desires peace so much as the United States. He is silent on admitting territories to statehood.

## MURDERER HANGED--MISS STONE.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Just before Charles Brown was hung this morning for the murder of Washington Hunter, the Reverend Mr. Desslinger was invited into his cell to give the condemned man spiritual advice. Brown, thinking he saw a chance to escape, picked up an iron bar concealed in his cell and swatted the clergyman over the head, knocking him senseless. Then he walked out of the unlocked door into the corridor and into the yard. He tried to scale the wall, but he was discovered by the jailors, who with guns went for him and made him surrender. He was taken back to his cell and an hour later was legally executed.

New York, Dec. 3.—The World today has a cablegram from Vienna saying that Bulgaria has replied to the United States for information regarding the Miss Stone episode. The Bulgarian government's note is rather insolent in tone, saying it is not responsible for brigandage or kidnapping and has no right to bring about a release of Miss Stone any more than any other country.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The stock convention here today is a big affair. Thousands present. Hundreds of members from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Governor Yates welcomed the body to Illinois. President Springer, of the association, read his annual address.

## TRUSTS

Must Not Have Special Favors at the Hands of the Transportation Companies



By GEORGE E. ROBERTS  
Director of the Mint

AM not an alarmist on the subject of trusts, but I think the public is entitled to security in the matter of equal rates of transportation. These combinations are entitled to live if they can effect general economies in production, but they are not entitled to special favors at the hands of common carriers.

THE MATTER OF FREIGHT RATES IS SO VITAL THAT TO DENY TO AN INDIVIDUAL OR TO A NEW OR SMALL COMPETITOR EQUAL TERMS IN THIS RESPECT IS PRACTICALLY TO CLOSE THE FIELD AGAINST HIM.

I think the public has no general grievance against the railroad companies in the way of rates except as rate cutting works discrimination. This is the most common cause of irritation and the most fruitful source of agitation in favor of government ownership. I presume it is also the source of most of the railroad managers' troubles. What is wanted in the interest of honest railroad management, as well as of the public, is A SYSTEM OF OPEN, STABLE, UNIFORM RATES, which all parties can count on with some sense of security. The broadminded railroad managers must work out this problem.

THE TRUSTS MUST NOT HAVE SPECIAL FAVORS AT THE HANDS OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW DOES NOT EFFECTUALLY PREVENT DISCRIMINATION, BUT OUGHT TO BE MADE TO DO SO.

I favor such an amendment of the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out the prohibition of discrimination in rate-making and any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording a shelter to monopoly.

## Some Subjects for Congressional Action.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The main subjects of probable legislative action during this sitting of congress are generally known. The trusts, internal revenue reduction, river and harbor improvement, construction of public buildings, pensions, revision of the currency and banking laws, irrigation, insular affairs and labor legislation will occupy a great deal of attention.

Three other subjects will also be urged upon the notice of congress—provision for an isthmian canal, subsidies for the American merchant marine and the construction by the government or authorization for private laying of a Pacific cable.

The canal question will certainly prove a long and probably bitter fight. The same opposition that has met the efforts made in the past to build an inter-oceanic canal will undoubtedly be actively at work this session.

The demand for a Pacific cable probably cannot longer be ignored. Opinion was divided in the last congress upon whether the government should build and own the cable or whether a private corporation should be authorized to land it. This difference in opinion resulted in failure to act. Hawaii and the Philippines are demanding the cable, and the mercantile interests of the country will probably bring pressure to bear upon congress sufficient to force action.

In addition the purchase of the Danish West Indies is likely to receive some attention. The reciprocity question is certain to give the session much concern. While there is a very general sentiment in favor of reciprocity, there are a variety of opinions as to how far it should go and what it should embrace. The trouble will be to reach a basis of agreement. One or more bills will be introduced in the house, to supplement and strengthen the act of March 14, 1900, known as the gold standard law. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, who is regarded as the author of the gold standard law, and a member of the Banking committee, has prepared a bill, the purpose of which is to require the secretary of the treasury to exchange on demand gold coin for standard silver dollars.

The question whether or not the war revenue taxes should be reduced may lead to a lively fight among the Republican members of the house Ways and Means committee. Chairman Payne favors a material reduction and intends to introduce a bill providing for the cut. On the other hand, an important faction of the committee, led by such influential members as Representative Hopkins of Illinois and Representative Twomey of Minnesota are opposed to any depletion of the revenue until all the government's financial necessities are ascertained and provided for.

## A Lot of Items from the Gate City

Sheriff Lewis was a business visitor in town yesterday.

A number of our people are in Tombstone attending court.

Huebner's strolling players played in Naco Monday evening to a very fair house.

Nolke and Bond, the Bisbee tailors, were visiting their Naco customers Monday.

Colonel Morgan and Otto Stassforth, of Los Angeles, the mine owners, were in Naco Monday.

W. A. Julian, the buyer for the Cananea company, was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Rupert and daughter of Tucson have spent a week in Naco. They left for Tucson Monday.

S. C. Graham, a Los Angeles business man, has been in town the last few days on business.

There was a dance at the Naco Saturday evening that was enjoyed by a large number of guests.

Hampton Hutton has returned from a trip inspecting the Mina Mexicana property, Col. Morgan's mine.

John Fredericks of Cripple Creek, well known mining man, is a guest at the Naco, looking over the country.

Dr. L. D. Ricketts, the well known mining expert, accompanied Messrs.

Ben and Lewis Williams on the trip to Cananea.

H. J. Lyon, representing a big Chicago coal and coke concern, has passed a week in Naco, where he has secured some heavy orders.

A. J. Kennedy and H. C. Kennedy of San Francisco, mining expert and traveling man respectively, stopped over on their way to Cananea.

Charles Goldman of Phoenix, one of the best known and long established merchants of Arizona, is in Naco on a visit to his brother, Ben Goldman.

N. L. Green of Phoenix, superintendent of the brick yard at Cananea, was a visitor in town last week. He was directing the shipping of material.

Art Von Stanfen of Los Angeles is presiding at the bar of the Hotel Naco during the day time, while Ed. Weaver, well known and popular, takes the responsibility at night.

Ben and Lewis Williams were in Naco Monday on their way to Cananea. The brothers are well known to all Bisbee people, and the advice of Ben Williams with reference to mining investments, whether followed or not, has proved at all times to be unfailing in its correctness.

The ball game Sunday brought quite a number of people to Naco. Their stay, however, was short, and they left for home at once after the game. The ground, prepared the day before the game, was in excellent condition and convenient to town. An ideal spot to pull of these important matches.

## CLEVELAND AT HOME

FORMER PRESIDENT LEADING A SECLUDED LIFE AT PRINCETON.

His Election to Be Transferred to the University Likely to Draw Him Out. In Great Demand on Nights of "Fifty Victories."

The recent election of former President Grover Cleveland to be a trustee of Princeton university will probably result in the university and its friends seeing much more of Mr. Cleveland than it has for some years. Of late Mr. Cleveland has shunned social life. The functions of the university, which Mrs. Cleveland attends with an amiable regularity, have been unknown to him. The boards of the university publications have always extended to him invitations to attend their annual banquets, but, as a rule, he has politely sent his regrets. Nor, like other prominent citizens of Princeton, has he seen fit to be present at the gatherings of such literary organizations as the Monday Night club or the Fortnightly club. All this, however, will probably be changed now.

Since the death of Benjamin Harrison Mr. Cleveland has been the only living ex-president of the United States. His life, however, is as unlike that led by Mr. Harrison as it is possible to imagine. While the latter, even up to the time of his death, was a very busy man, things are different with Mr. Cleveland. He goes from home but little, unless he has one of his famous fishing trips on pond. Then he has only very close and intimate friends for companions. In fact, his days may be said to be spent in the strictest retirement. He has bidden farewell to the cares of public life. Mr. Cleveland's home is on a corner of Bayard lane, a block from the Princeton Inn and Nassau street. Across the broad, tree lined street is the temporary home of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the preacher-author. On another corner is the house occupied by Professor W. P. Scott. In a little house next to that of Mr. Cleveland lives Professor A. Guyot Cameron.

The Cleveland house is of the colonial style of architecture. It sits back from the road and is approached by a semicircular drive. The house is a very substantial structure, though could scarcely be called palatial.



From recent photo by Peck, New York.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

deed, there are many much more sumptuously appointed homes in Princeton. The interior, however, is beautifully furnished.

The great part of the ex-president's time is spent in reading. Best liked by him are books and articles on public questions, and he devours nearly everything written along this line. Then come books on modern history. As a result of his literary tastes he is popular with the professors of Princeton, especially those who are interested in practical questions.

There are many days that Mr. Cleveland spends in the open air. Indeed, it is the life outdoors that appeals to him most of all. He attires himself in corduroy trousers, big hunting boots, a canvas coat and cap. With a luncheon in a basket and his gun over his shoulder he starts forth from his home as early as 8 o'clock in the morning. He makes his way to his farm of sixty acres at Rocky Hill, and there he spends the day.

Besides a trustee of Princeton, Mr. Cleveland is a member of the faculty of the university, or, rather, an honorary member. Once a year he gives two lectures before the entire university and its friends upon matters connected with public affairs. The chair for this lectureship was established through the generosity of Henry Stafford Little of the class of 1844.

One illustration must suffice to show how Mr. Cleveland stands with the undergraduates of old Nassau. He is greatly in demand by them upon the occasion of any athletic or forensic victory. When the news of a variety triumph is flashed over the wires to Princeton, the crowd of expectant students waiting before the telegraph office at once forms into line, and a parade is started with the significant cry, "On to Cleveland's!"

The ever increasing throng hastens down Nassau street, turns into Bayard lane and in another moment has invaded the Cleveland premises. If he is at home, Mr. Cleveland at once greets them without any formality, makes a few timely and appropriate remarks and then bids them good evening amid cheers which show plainly enough that in the hearts of the Princeton boys there is many a warm spot for the man who not so long ago presided over the destinies of the country.